

全国 2020 年 8 月高等教育自学考试

综合英语(二) 试题

课程代码:00795

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

I. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Complete each of the following 15 sentences with the most likely answer. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 15 points in all)

1. _____ the help and support of her peers, Sue would not have succeeded in her project.
A. Besides
B. Regardless of
C. But for
D. Despite
2. The customer insisted on getting _____ of the discount than what she had been offered.
A. thirty percent more
B. thirty more percent
C. more thirty percent
D. more percent thirty
3. Usually, I am sensible with money, as I have to be, _____ I don't earn that much.
A. despite that
B. provided that
C. so that
D. given that
4. Test anxiety can cause nervousness, memory loss and an inability _____.
A. to be concentrating
B. to concentrate
C. concentrated
D. concentrating
5. She was a productive writer; she _____ ten novels when she was awarded the prize.
A. has published
B. have published
C. had published
D. had been published

6. The treatment will continue until the patient reaches the point _____ he can walk by himself.
- A. that
B. where
C. what
D. which
7. I admire my math teacher very much. There were very few occasions _____ she stopped working because of illness.
- A. when
B. where
C. which
D. that
8. The girl was so scared that she just wouldn't _____ her grip on her mother's arm.
- A. remove
B. dismiss
C. relieve
D. loosen
9. After years of hard work, she has emerged in the first _____ of fashion designers.
- A. category
B. circle
C. rank
D. status
10. Due to _____ competitions among travel agencies, travel expenses have been considerably reduced.
- A. serious
B. strained
C. critical
D. fierce
11. The wife complained to her husband that much of her time was _____ with housework.
- A. taken after
B. taken in
C. taken up
D. taken for
12. Tigers in the circus, though well trained, can _____ attack their trainers.
- A. unexpectedly
B. hopelessly
C. reluctantly
D. illegally
13. It had rained heavily for a long time, which completely _____ our summer vacation.
- A. destroyed
B. ruined
C. damaged
D. troubled
14. What I just told you is absolutely _____. Do not let anyone else know of it.
- A. intimate
B. individual
C. privileged
D. confidential
15. Though _____ in a big city, the girl prefers the pleasures of country life.
- A. raised
B. cultivated
C. fed
D. nurtured

II. CLOZE

Fill in each of the 15 blanks in the passage with the most likely answer. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 15 points in all)

The search for buried treasure has been a traditional quest. It was a(n) 16 of pirate gold that lured Jim Hawkins in Robert Louis Stevenson's novel *Treasure Island*. It was a real life 17 of gold and artifacts for archaeologist Howard Carter in 1922, when he found the tomb of Egypt's King Tutankhamen. Today the more likely search is for the gold, silver, jewels, and other wealth 18 to the bottom of the seas in shipwrecks. So great is the treasure resting at the bottom of the seas 19 many adventurers explore the oceans every year, 20 the most advanced technology—sonar equipment, small submarines and undersea robots.

There are records of more than 8,000 21 having sunk off the east coast of the Americas 22 an uncounted number in the Pacific. Perhaps the most famous of these was the *Titanic*, the luxury ocean liner that 23 an iceberg and sank in 1912. The wreck of the *Titanic* was found in September 1985, 24 salvaging (打捞) it is a very difficult prospect, as it was found 25 a depth of 13,000 feet.

Treasure hunting is 26 mining for gold, silver, and other precious minerals. Mining is a search for 27. Treasure hunting is a search for actual wealth, the processed commodities 28 gold and silver bars, coins, and jewelry. Government policy regarding the 29 of treasure varies from nation to nation. United States courts have normally 30 found treasure to the finder. In Great Britain it belongs to the government.

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|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 16. A. gathering | B. concentration | C. collection | D. assembly |
| 17. A. invention | B. scanning | C. exploration | D. discovery |
| 18. A. carried | B. hidden | C. linked | D. stolen |
| 19. A. although | B. which | C. when | D. that |
| 20. A. introducing | B. using | C. making | D. developing |
| 21. A. treasures | B. vehicles | C. ships | D. equipment |
| 22. A. as well as | B. as much as | C. as far as | D. as long as |
| 23. A. crashed | B. touched | C. attacked | D. struck |
| 24. A. since | B. but | C. though | D. unless |
| 25. A. at | B. in | C. to | D. by |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 26. A. similar to | B. independent from | C. equal to | D. different from |
| 27. A. supplies | B. resources | C. matters | D. substances |
| 28. A. along with | B. apart from | C. such as | D. except for |
| 29. A. ownership | B. transaction | C. purchase | D. export |
| 30. A. donated | B. awarded | C. contributed | D. distributed |

III. PARAPHRASING

Choose the closest paraphrased version after each of the following sentences or the italicized part. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 10 points in all)

31. But nothing becomes an icon more than a tragic and early death.
- A. There is nothing as tragic as an early death.
 B. Only an early death will make one well-known.
 C. A hero dying young is still considered a great tragedy.
 D. To die young in a tragic way is an important factor to make a hero.
32. Children may become...*insensitive to the needs and feelings of others, beginning with their parents.*
- A. Parents' emotional needs can never be satisfied by insensitive children.
 B. Children may ignore feelings of others, first of all, those of their parents.
 C. Children don't care about others' feelings due to their parents' indifference.
 D. Children may follow their parents to become insensitive to the needs of others.
33. They did not seem to realize what the poison of Nazism was doing to them.
- A. They were not mentally prepared for the mass killing by the Nazis.
 B. They had no idea that the Nazis were producing chemical weapons.
 C. They were unaware of the harm that Nazism was doing to their minds.
 D. They did not understand the dangerous situation brought about by Nazis.
34. What man on earth could deny a child the chance to live?
- A. What kind of man could refuse to help a child enjoy life?
 B. Would a merciless person give a child the chance to survive?
 C. No man should ever refuse to give a child the chance to survive.
 D. There isn't such a man who can deprive a child of the chance to live.

35. In a well-known British newspaper, a writer argued recently that “industry is caught in a web of bribery” and that *everyone is “on the take.”*
- A. ...everyone accepts bribes.
 - B. ...everyone works for money.
 - C. ...everyone dreams of becoming rich.
 - D. ...everyone is ready to take but not to give.
36. He could think of no answer but the truth.
- A. He had no better choice than to tell the truth.
 - B. He faced the reality without saying anything.
 - C. He couldn't say a word because of the horrible fact.
 - D. He decided to keep silent instead of telling the truth.
37. There is a great deal to be said about the suburb.
- A. The suburb is much talked about.
 - B. The suburb has many advantages.
 - C. The suburb is a nice area to live in.
 - D. The suburb attracts many city people.
38. The boy never set foot upon a football field without scoring a goal.
- A. This boy never played football, as he couldn't score a goal.
 - B. Each time this boy played football, he was sure to score a goal.
 - C. The boy never had a chance to score a goal when playing football.
 - D. The purpose for the boy to play football was not just to score a goal.
39. The most desirable job on earth sprang instantly to mind.
- A. Right away I described my future career.
 - B. Promptly I decided to take the job offered to me.
 - C. Immediately I knew what job I'd like to do most.
 - D. Suddenly I remembered what job I was looking for.
40. In my youth *the lonely inventor who could not obtain a hearing was still the stock figure of the imagination.*
- A. ...inventors were still commonly considered as people who would always isolate themselves.
 - B. ...inventors were still accepted as imaginary people who would have nothing else in their minds.
 - C. ...inventors were still imagined as stubborn people who would turn a deaf ear to other people's ideas.
 - D. ...inventors were still typically supposed as people who had no friends to understand or listen to them.

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the two passages and choose the most likely answer to each of the questions. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (2 points each, 20 points in all)

Passage 1

Failure: We all avoid it, and most of us fear it. However, without failure, progress would be impossible. Indeed, the word *success* comes from the Latin *succedere*, meaning “to come after.” And what does success usually come after? Failure. It seems that one cannot exist without the other.

Every failure—even the worst ones—helps us learn to do things differently in the future. “I learned how not to climb the first four times I tried to summit Everest,” says mountaineer Pete Athans, who has now reached the world’s highest peak seven times. “Failure gives you a chance to refine your approach. You’re taking risks more and more intelligently.” In Athans’ case, his setback taught him that it was important to choose a less challenging route for his first climb up Everest. Learning from past mistakes and making changes helped him to reach the top successfully.

Failure also reminds us that things can go wrong—sometimes with disastrous results. Austrian Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner is the first woman to summit all 14 of the world’s 8,000-meter peaks without extra oxygen. In 2007, while climbing in Nepal, she was in an avalanche. Luckily, she survived, but two Spanish climbers died. The experience taught Kaltenbrunner that no matter how prepared a person is, bad things can still happen. The events of that day troubled her deeply, but in time, Kaltenbrunner decided she had to learn from the experience and move on. “I realized that I couldn’t make the tragedy unhappen,” she says, “and I couldn’t stop climbing—this is my life.”

Accepting failure is not easy for many, though. We are often reluctant to admit failure because our professional reputations depend on success. However, things are slowly changing, notably in the fields of business and science. In the past decade, for instance, some scientific journals—mostly in medicine and conservation—have published reports of failed experiments. The belief is that the science community can also learn from “negative” results and that this can eventually lead to positive outcomes.

In many ways, the business world already understands the value of negative results. To encourage entrepreneurship, the Netherlands-based ABN AMRO bank started an Institute of Brilliant Failures to learn more about what works and what doesn’t in banking. Similarly, Eli

Lilly, the pharmaceutical corporation, has “R&D outcome celebrations”—failure parties—to study data about drugs that don’t work. (Almost 90 percent of all drug trials fail, and the drugs cannot be sold.)

In fact, one of the business world’s most famous failures eventually became one of its biggest successes. In the early 1990s, Apple Corporation created a handheld device called the Apple Newton. The product, though unique at the time, was expensive and heavy; moreover, some of its most important features didn’t work properly. Consequently, it became one of Apple’s biggest failures, and in 1998, the company stopped selling it. However, Apple’s CEO, Steve Jobs, believed the product had potential and he began to explore ways of improving it. In time, this led to the creation of the iPhone and the iPad, two of the company’s most successful products.

The story of the Apple Newton can teach us another important lesson about failure. Not only should we try to learn from it; if we want to succeed, we must also be persistent. Though Apple stopped selling the Newton in 1998, the first iPhone wasn’t available until 2007. It took a lot of research and hard work to go from the Apple Newton to iPhone, but in the end, the effort paid off.

Ultimately, there is a lot we can learn by studying mistakes. Perhaps the most important lesson is that failure and success are two sides of the same coin. One truly cannot exist without the other.

41. What does Pete Athans learn from his mountain climbing experiences?
- A. No matter what happens, life will go on.
 - B. No matter how hard we try, we may still fail.
 - C. Failures give us a chance to improve our approach.
 - D. The most important thing is to avoid unnecessary mistakes.
42. Which of the following can best replace “an avalanche” in Paragraph 3?
- A. An earthquake.
 - B. A snow slide.
 - C. A volcanic eruption.
 - D. A vehicle collision.
43. Why did some scientific journals publish reports of unsuccessful experiments?
- A. To inform the science community of the latest development.
 - B. To emphasize the difficulty in conducting scientific research.
 - C. To encourage scientists to learn from unsatisfactory outcomes.
 - D. To make the public aware of the limitation of scientific research.

44. What message do ABN AMRO bank and Eli Lilly try to convey?
- A. Negative outcomes have their own value.
 - B. Business reputation is dependent on success.
 - C. The challenge for success is greater than ever.
 - D. The business world has little tolerance for failures.
45. What do we know about Apple Newton?
- A. Its failure lies primarily in its large size.
 - B. Its design was similar to that of other products.
 - C. Its sale stopped after it was replaced by iPhone and iPad.
 - D. Its potential finally led to the creation of iPhone and iPad.

Passage 2

It was one of those days, an ordinary October day. I woke up weary and all of the routines of life were chores, the people in it irritants. I wasn't feeling any sense of gratitude for my comfortable home or lovely family. I dropped my two older children at school with a sense of relief and reluctantly headed to the supermarket to buy groceries with my youngest.

I was feeling resentful at having to go in the first place (why do they have to eat?) and my son, just four years old at the time and responding to my mood, was being difficult. I raced around with the trolley, thoughtlessly tossing items in with no regard to cost, while trying to control my naughty child whose behavior had now become completely unacceptable. Yet, I was that mother, shouting, threatening, and despairing at a small child. The kind of behavior you see in others before you have children and think, I will never be one of those people.

We eventually made it to the checkout, and stood in the queue waiting our turn. After a short time, I noticed that someone had joined the line behind us. I turned around and saw an old man. He was stooped (驼背) over and wore a dirty overcoat, tied around the middle with rope. His shoes were split and his trousers flapped around sockless ankles on this cold, wet day. In his hands he carried a small carton of long-life milk.

As I had trolley full of groceries, I asked him if he'd like to go ahead of me. It wasn't an act of kindness on my part, rather an automatic reaction, deeply rooted in me since childhood from the times I went shopping with my mother. Perhaps I just did it out of a sense of obligation or guilt. Perhaps I just wanted him gone. After all, his presence made me uncomfortable, in the same way I feel uncomfortable and turn away my eyes when passing a homeless person.

He looked shocked and uncertain. "No, I couldn't possibly, are you sure? How kind of you," he stuttered. Reluctantly he went ahead, paid for his milk, and took his change.

Then, to my amazement, he turned to my little boy and gently pressed the change into his hand. I protested that it wasn't necessary but he was insistent. And my son, who had up to this minute been a thorn in my side, smiled his most beautiful smile, looked at this stranger frankly, and without judgment or hesitation, bear-hugged him around his dirty legs. The man gave a sheepish, gummy smile, then walked off, turning again to say thank you and wave.

I wondered at his life and at his reaction. Was he so rarely shown any humanity? Did he feel he needed to pay for being acknowledged?

I felt shame at my earlier self-pity. This humble, kind stranger had made me resolve to be more thankful—and made my little angel skip out of the supermarket with joy.

I never saw the man again but I think about him often.

46. What can be learned about the mother from Paragraph 1?
- A. She was used to being a housewife.
 - B. She was tired of doing routine chores.
 - C. She was satisfied with her home and family.
 - D. She was bothered by the neighborhood relationship.
47. Which of the following is true about the writer as a mother?
- A. She was impatient and even bad-tempered with her children.
 - B. She became the kind of mother she had wished to be.
 - C. She sacrificed all her happiness for her children.
 - D. She was indulgent and spoiled her children.
48. What made the writer let the old man check out first?
- A. She might want to set an example for her son.
 - B. She might want the old man to be out of sight.
 - C. She felt unsafe with the old man standing behind her.
 - D. She thought the old man was too weak to wait in line.
49. What did the writer mean by "my son...a thorn in my side" in Paragraph 6?
- A. The boy was a rude child.
 - B. The boy was a selfish kid.
 - C. The boy was annoying her.
 - D. The boy was threatening her.
50. What impressed the writer the most?
- A. The old man was careful in spending his money.
 - B. The old man was optimistic about his present life.
 - C. The old man was generous and patient to her little boy.
 - D. The old man was grateful even if his life was not decent.

非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

V. WORD DERIVATION

Complete each of the following sentences with a (compound) word derived from the one(s) given in brackets. Write your word on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 10 points in all)

51. "Darkness" is a subjective word; it depends on what your _____ is and how you live your life. (view, point)
52. After months of living in a tropical climate, I found that Spain was cool by _____. (compare)
53. The conclusions of the survey are _____ because the research was based on a very small sample of people. (question)
54. When animals have more food, they generally _____ faster. (multiple)
55. With a little more effort, what seemed _____ failure may turn to glorious success. (hope)
56. The proposal deserves support as it gives _____ to the needs of children. (prior)
57. Writers are always critical of themselves and I'm no _____. (except)
58. It suddenly became _____ for people to share their privacy in WeChat Friend Circle. (fashion)
59. This old method is _____ used in modern laboratories. (rare)
60. Unfortunately, I failed to get the needed information because our records were _____. (complete)

VI. SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into English and write your sentences on the ANSWER SHEET. (3 points each, 15 points in all)

61. 这款牛仔裤非常简洁,很快就受到了年轻人的欢迎。
62. 爱吃火锅可以说是四川人的典型特征。
63. 我不在乎你将来干什么,但我关心你将来成为什么样的人。
64. 这幅画使他想起了儿时在上海生活的日子。
65. 她在教学上投入了大量的时间和精力,学生们都很尊重她。

VII. WRITING

Write a composition on the ANSWER SHEET in about 150 words, basing yourself on one of the texts you have learned. (15 points)

TOPIC: In what way is overindulgence of children harmful? The text you should base your composition on is *Are You Giving Your Kids Too Much?*